

NOTES ON THE APHIDIDAE IN AUSTRALIA. I.

TWO APHIDS NEW TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

(HEMIPTERA: APHIDIDAE.)

By E. H. ZECK.

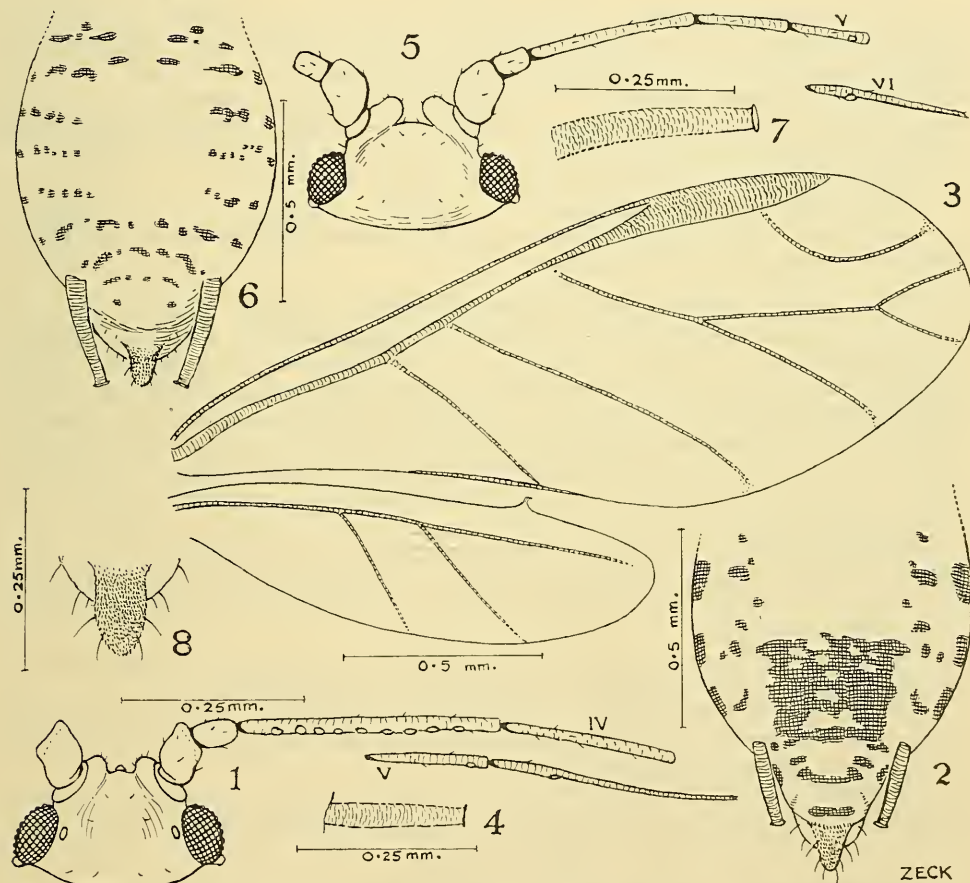
(Seventeen Text-figures.*)

[Read 30th July, 1941.]

The main object of this paper is to record the occurrence in Australia of two aphids, *Myzus ornatus* Laing and *Rhopalosiphum lahorensis* (Das).†

MYZUS ORNATUS Laing. Figs. 1-8.

This aphid was described by Laing (1932) from specimens found infesting violets in Devon, England.



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Figs. 1-8.—*Myzus ornatus* Laing. Alate viviparous female. 1, Head and antenna; 2, Abdomen; 3, Wings; 4, Cornicle. Apterous viviparous female. 5, Head and antenna; 6, Abdomen; 7, Cornicle; 8, Cauda.

* The figures were prepared from specimens mounted in Berlese's fluid, as modified by Swan (1936).

† This species is now considered to be identical with *Rhopalosiphum rufomaculatum* (Wilson) and is found in the U.S.A. on chrysanthemums.

Essig (1938) recorded and redescribed it. Specimens were first collected by him in Berkeley, California, on *Dipsacus fullonum* during April, 1936, and later he obtained them in Belgium on *Hedera helix* in gardens and afterwards in greenhouses on *Crotolaria anagyroides*, *Achyranthes* sp., *Lantana* sp. and *Acrotropium peruvianum*. In 1937, Essig visited England, and there ascertained that Laing had collected the species on a considerable number of host plants, including *Salvia* and *Chrysanthemum* in various parts of the country. Essig records having taken specimens there himself on *Richardia rehmanni*, *Panax lancasteri* and *Buddleia orientalis* in greenhouses and on the young shoots of *Ulmus campestris*, *Urtica dioica*, *Geum urbanum*, *Lapsana communis*, *Salvia* sp., *Scabiosa* sp., *Teesdalia nudicalis*, apple and dandelion out of doors. On his return to California, he found this aphid on *Fuchsia elegans* and *Potentilla* sp., and records specimens being taken on *Ranunculus repens*, cultivated strawberry and heliotrope.

Mason (1940) gave a redescription and listed its hosts, which included some thirty-nine species of plants and gave its distribution as England, Scotland, Netherlands and California.

Brief Description.

Alate Viviparous Female.—Pale yellowish to greenish; head, thorax and antennae dusky; cornicles, cauda and anal plate pale dusky; abdomen with dusky central marking and smaller lateral markings; eyes red. Length (avg.) 1.4 mm.

Apterous Viviparous Female.—Pale yellowish to greenish; abdomen with small brownish lateral and dorsal markings; antennae pale, V and VI slightly dusky; eyes red; cornicles, cauda and anal plate slightly dusky. Length (avg.) 1.1 mm.

Hab.—Ryde, New South Wales, 12.v.1941 (Nance Zeck).

Host.—*Coleus* sp., grown indoors.

The mature aphids were found as more or less isolated individuals on the leaves, with a few progeny and not in colonies.

RHOPALOSIPHUM LAHORENSIS (Das). Figs. 1-9.

This aphid was described by Das (1918) from specimens found infesting cultivated chrysanthemums in Lahore, India, and for this species he erected the genus *Stephensonia*, which has since been considered by aphidologists to be congeneric with *Rhopalosiphum* Koch. P. v. d. Goot, in a footnote to Das' description (1918), doubted whether the characters of this aphid warranted a new genus and seemed to consider it might have been placed in the genus *Siphocoryne* Pass. and, indeed, in the second part of Das' paper containing the plates (Pl. xviii) it is placed as *Siphocoryne lahorensis* (Das).

Takahashi (1921) recorded this aphid in Formosa, on *Artemisia vulgaris* var. *indica* and *Siegesbeckia orientalis*, and again on the same plants in 1923. In 1924, he recorded it attacking *Chrysanthemum* sp.; and in 1931, he listed *Neaphis viridis* Nevsky as a synonym.

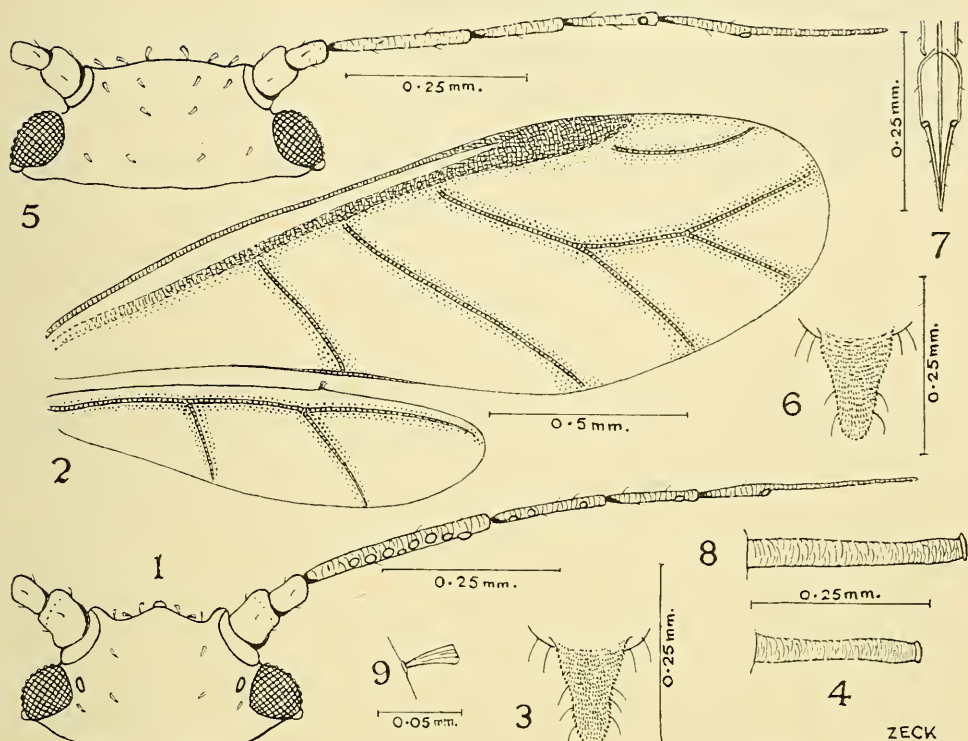
Willcocks (1922) recorded its occurrence in Egypt, where it was found infesting chrysanthemums. He stated that it appeared to be a rare species.

Hall (1926) again recorded its occurrence in Egypt on chrysanthemums, and stated: "Fairly common on chrysanthemums from the middle of March to the middle of June and again in November."

Theobald (1928) recorded it as being new to England, where it was found infesting chrysanthemums, and in the following year (1929) he again recorded it there.

Brief Description.

Alate Viviparous Female.—Shiny; head and thorax dark, almost black; antennae, except segments I, II and base of III black; eyes bright red; abdomen bright green with a few small, dark, lateral markings; cornicles, cauda and anal plate dusky, a dark marking between the cornicles; veins dark, with clouded borders, stigma dusky. Length (avg.) 1.5 mm.



Figs. 1-9.—*Rhopalosiphum lahorensis* (Das). Alate viviparous female. 1, Head and antenna; 2, Wings; 3, Cauda; 4, Cornicle. Apterous viviparous female. 5, Head and antenna; 6, Cauda; 7, Tip of rostrum; 8, Cornicle; 9, Spatulate body hair.

Apterous Viviparous Female.—Bright green, shiny; antennal segments I, II and III pale, IV dusky, V and VI black; eyes bright red; cornicles, cauda and anal plate dusky; a few small lateral markings on abdomen. Length (avg.) 1.7 mm.

Hab.—Ryde, New South Wales, 20.v.1941 (E. H. Zeck).

Host.—*Chrysanthemum* sp., out of doors.

This species was found mainly on the under surfaces of the leaves and to a lesser extent on the flower heads. Alate forms were not numerous in the colonies observed. Three other species of aphids, *Macrosiphum sanborni* Gill., *Myzus persicae* (Sulz.) and *Aphis gossypii* Glov., were found intermingled with it.

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